Dinner of the Society at the Aster House.

The sixty-seventh anniversary of the Saint George's Society was celebrated in this city on Saturday. During the day the flag of Saint George Soated over the Astor House, where, in the evening, the members of that ancient becardest society assembled to commemorate the day by partiting of a banquet, prepared with great sumptuousness and taste by the managers of that estabilishment, under the immediate auspices of Mr. Cornelius Bante, the steward. The attendance was not so numerous as had been expected. Doctor Beales, President of the Scolety, did the honors of the evening, assisted by Vice-Presidents Pitt and Young. At the head of the banquet room was suspended the magnificent full length painting of Queen Victoria, copied for the society from the original picture by Vanderhoffer. The Union Jack and the Stars and Stripos were hung on either side of her Majesty, and at the lower end of the room the two mational banners were also peacefully intertwined around a small medallion representing the famous combat of St. George and the dragen. Among the invited guests who mat at either side of the chair were General Mosquera and General Heran, ex-Presidents of New Granada, Senor Aranjeer, Consul General of Mexico to the United States, Lieutenant Raymond of the Arabia, and the respective presidents of the St. Patrick's. St. Andrew's, St. David's, St. Nichelas', and the New England societies.

After the cloth was removed the Non nobis domine was sung by the Glee Club, with Mr. T. A. Hogan, of St.

After the cloth was removed the Non nobis domine was

After the cloth was removed the Non wobis domine was gung by the Gice Club, with Mr T. A. Hogan, of St. Peter's church, presiding at the piano.

The Passenser then rose and said: Gentlemen—I am happy once more to congratulate you on our re-union at this board, at the anniversary, and to once more thank you for the honor you have done me in electing me to this chair, though not altogether according to my own wishes. But. nevithstanding that, I am no less grateful for the honor. I am also happy, gentlemen, to assure you that our society still continues to prosper and to be useful, and to be a source of great comfort and consolation to those whe require its aid. Owing to the diversion of the great stream of English emigrants. Nevertheless, we have given aid and advice to between three and four thousand undividuals through our very scalous and energetic charitable committee. We have relieved 530 persons, at an actiny of \$1.550; and mainly though the exertions of our superintendent we have procured situations for 246 persons. The total expenditure for the year has been \$1.850 \$7. Now, gentlemen, I have no doubt that many will say that this is a very small sum for a society like ours to distribute in charity throughout the year. And it is a small sum. But if you estimate the good we do by dollars and cents you will be much mistaken. We give \$60'ce to strangers, procure them situations, and canable them to go into the interior; and this I say is real charity. Within the last year we have invested \$1.200, and our society is prosperous and dourishing. Yet this absolutely unknown to a majority of the citizens. In this great, and thriving, and populous city, the very existence and progress of this society and its objects in this great, and thriving, and populous city, the very existence and progress of this society and its objects in this great, and thriving, and populous city, the very existence and progress of this society and its objects in this great, anot have been proved as the charity. There is not an individual, h

The choir then sang the national anthem—" God save the Queen"—the company all standing and joining in the chorus.

The Charman then proposed the third regular toast— "The President of the United States." Air, "Hail Colum-

The CHARMAN then proposed the third regular toast—"The President of the United States." Air, "Hail Columbia."

The fourth regular toast was then given—"Her Majesty's Minister and Representatives on this continent." Give by the club, "Life's a bumper."

The fift regular toast was—"The fifth regular toast was—"The Army and Navy of Great Britain and the United Stated—may they awer meet but in friendship." Air, "Starpanaled hanner."

It Gnarr RAYMOND, R. N., responded on behalf of Great Britain, eaid—Proud am I, Mr. President and gentlemen of being seabled, by your courteously-kind in vitation, to be present at this commemoration of the establishment of your loyal, patriotic, benevolent and truly national society. Proud—highly, elevatedly and exultingly proud—am I, also, of the honor you have just done to the united service of our universally-beloved and world-wide venerated Queen, by coupling with it, in the toasts you have so Satteringly drank the gallant and chivalrous united service of our universally beloved and world-wide venerated Queen, by coupling with it, in the toasts you have so Satteringly drank the gallant and chivalrous united service of the United States; and, with the utmost is certity, and from my heart, do I reiterate, to the very eche, the truly humane and Christian sentiment with which that toast concluded. (Cheers.) Proud am I, too, I will add, that the grantifying duty of returning you my most sincere thanks, in the name of the army and navy of England and on my own behalf, should thus devolve upen me in this great and most rational extent, the enlarged, comprehensive and enlightened free dom of the glorious mother country of the eminently mobis republic of North America. In the days of my youth, and early professional career, it was my lot somewhat frequently to be present amidst the din of warfare upon her coasts; the severities of that warfare, however, were, I rejoice to say, tempered down and ameliorated by many acts of considerate kindness on the part of the captain, officers, and crew

The nerving as a midshipman, for whenever it was ascertained that any of the coasting vessels which we captured off this port, New London and Boston, and in the rivers Chesapeake, Peturant, and Potomac, belonged to the poorre classes of clitrus, they were immediately restored to them. (Cheers.) Although forty years have now caped since the occurrence took place, my memory, I think, will serve me sufficiently correctly to state one fact in flustration of the kindly spirit in which our imperative duties were carried out in that ship. In one of our skimshes on shore—it was in the Peturant, I think—we captured some seven and twenty or thirty militiamen, they were, of course, conveyed on board as prisoners, but were treated most kindly, as, indeed, were all who fell into our hands—and they were many. These poor fellows were not clad in the latest fashion or the most comfortable habiliments of that day, nor, from their appearance, had they been fed upon such viands as we have partaken of at your hospitable tables this evening. Contributions of clothing were made for them by the officers and near and they were kept on board for a few days, fattened up a little, and then restored to liberty and their sorrowing families and friends, without, of course, the arms of destruction in which they were taken. It is now my happy destiny, in the autumn—I trust not yet winter—of my life, notwithstanding my 'fresty pate,' to tread her soil in the paths of harmonizing peace and the bonds of social and warm-hearted friendliness, and God forbid that those boads of annity and brotherly affection should ever be dissevered. Mr. President, and gentlemen of St George's Society, I beg to reiterate to you, collectively and individually, the thanks I nave already tendered to you, thus, that I am not capable of making a speech, would be the truth, but to say that I came here without the expectation of being called on would not be they truth, for I never have been associated with the sons of Great Britain—the true John Bull as John Bull as John

arick society, and proposed the chorus of a good old song composed at the period of the French Revolution:

"Here's a health to honest John Bull;

When he's gone we shall ne'er find another.

With hearts and with plasses brimfull.

Here's a health to Old England, his mother.

The President of the St. David's Society. Mr. R. Romers responded on behalf of the Society, and proposed—

"The Prises of Wales."

Mr. De Prises ably responded on behalf of the St.

Nichelas Society, and gave—

"The St. George's Society—A strong link in the chain of sensyolest institutions—Healt the most ancient and time honest of them all.

Mr. England Darrier responded in behalf of the New England Society. He said—Mr. President, I am not prepared, on this occasion, to make a speech, but I am always happy in meeting the goatlemen representatives here of the charitable societies of different nations, because they unite a feeling and a sympathy which belong to the whole family of man. These societies, in my indgment, are worthy of much regard, and Hope that, as we progress, year after year, we shall be able to say that overy year brings new members, and new and good feelings to the honest interests of each society, for I know met myshif what can better engage you, gentlemen, here, and rentlemen like you everywhere, than to be engaged in creening the hand of charity to those whom you appreciate, and who look to you, as thriving citizens of the process of the said and the contract of the present of

who need it. Mr. President, New England presents har self on this occasion, as I trust she ever will, to St. George with the olive branch of peace. She somes to St. George's Society as the would come to a brother; she comes to sid you in these meetings of kindness and friendship, and to say that we love peace better than war—that we believe in bretherhood, kindness, and affection, and are willing to extend to each other the hand of kindness and friendship from this time henceforth and forever. The flag of Great Britain has floated peacefully over our waters and around our shores till the battle-fields which have been known in olden times are forgetten and lost in the memory of American citisens. (Applause.) Now, sir, I feel proud, as one of the citizens of New England, to come here as a Yankee—at true born Yankee—and say that we are willing to measure our lance with anybedy, and to extend to the uttermost the hand of charity to each other. Mr. Draper then gave the following sentiment:—

"May St. George and St. Jonathan clasp hands in peace and friendship, and unite with all the other Saints, around, about us and above us but not below us, in clevating the dignity and honer of the human rand.

"The Chanksan then gave the sixth regular toast:—

"Our native land, and the land we live in."—Glee by the Club. "Glorious Apolio."

The last regular toasts being exhausted, volunteer the last he had the man reactive.

"Woman."—Glee by the Club, "Here's a neath to all good lasses."

The list of regular toasts being exhausted, volunteer sentiments became the order of the evening. Mr. Pitt proposed:—

"May the friends of the Society, like the widow's cruise of oil, averfall."

The Fresident proposed the health of two of the ex-Presidents—Fisher and Fowler. Mr. Fowler responded, and gave the health of Mr. Dickson, one of the oldest ex-Presidents. And so the company went on enjoying themselves until the approach of midnight, when, in reverence to the Sabbath, they dispersed.

The Rev. Dr. HATFIELD last evening delivered a sermon on the above subject, at the Presbyterian church, corner of Broome and Ridge streets, to a very numerous congregation. The reverend gentleman took his text from the 9th and 10th verses of the 6th chapter of the First Epistle to Timothy: "But they that will be rich fall into gation. The roverend gentleman took his text from the 5th and 10th verses of the 6th chapter of the First Epistle to Timothy: "But they that will be rich fall into temptation and a snare, and into many foolish and hurtful lusts, which drown men in destruction and perdition. For the love of money is the root of all evil; which, while some coveted after, they have erred from the faith, and pierced themselves through with many sorrows." It is not easy to speak acceptably, said he from the pulpit, upon the pursuit of wealth, for we must necessarily come into collisien with prevailing tastes, passions and prejudices, and our metives, however pure and benevolent, will be called in question. Ministers of the Gospel are seldem found, at least in this republican land, among the wealthier classes, and are therefore shut out, by the peculiar claims of their profession, from those occupations by which wealth may ordinarily be obtained. At the very commencement of their ministry the necessity is laid upon them to abandon the very idea of devoting their lives to getting money. But whether acceptable or not their message must be delivered, and they must exhibit the connection of money with man's spiritual and eternal destiny and its induces upon his moral character. Every human being is susceptible of the growth of wealth, and it is a laudable desire, urder proper regulations; it conduces to the welfare of the individual and the well being of society. The desire of property in all civilized communities very naturally associates itself with the possession of money or its representative, and money is desired, loved, and sought for, not so much on its own account, as for what it can do through its possessor. It is universally acknowledged as the representative of property, and may be, at any time, converted into any species of property that is desired. It will procure food, raiment, furniture, ornaments, lands, and everything for the purpose of rank, influence and power. Therefore, money is desired and rought for, and becomes th

The twentieth anniversary of the Sabbath School Misionary Association of the West Presbyterian Church, was held last evening in the Carmine Street Church.

The exercises were commenced by the choir singing the

opening hyten

Jesus! in Christian love we meet,

To bring an offering to the feet;

All in their hands some talent bear,

And lay it humbly, freely, there.

An eloquent prayer was then offered up by the Rev.

Mr. Skinner.

Mr. Skinner.
The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were then read. The report stated that they had received \$300 du-

to the American Home Missionary Society, to whom they are an auxiliary.

The congregation then sung, in a very pathetic man-ner, "The Appeal of the Western Emigrant."

Land of the East! with what thrilling emotion
Memory recalls thee, our far distant home!
While over the West, to the wide-spreading ocean.
By vale, stream, and praisie, now calles we roam.
Far from the home and the hannts of our childhood,
Sturdy, undaunted, our dwellings we rear;
Yet do we righ! for, ains! on the wildwood
Shineth no Sabbath, with blessings to cheer!

Yet do we sight for alse on the wildwood Shineth no Sabbath, with blessings to cheer.

Mr. J. C. Merks then addressed the audience. He began by saying that there were two classes of people who came to church; one class was the thoughtless class, and the other the thoughtful. They had assembled there for a great object. Those interested in Missionary societies were connected with a good and hely work. It was curious that mechanics of all kinds were able to meet in great numbers. The Crystal Palace, where one of the most important meetings that bad ever taken place was held, was not, is his opinion, as important a meeting as the one assembled there that evening. Their society should act in unity, and if they did they would be able to succeed They should not be frightened because the contributions decreased this year nor should they think of misfortunes, but should rather think of the glory that awaited them in the world to come. They would be strong by putting their hands together. They should take courage from the past, and should treasure up what has been done by that society. They had been now organized for the last twenty years. He remembered addressing them about affect years of their organization, but last year their contributions amounted to \$300. If they only could see the joy of these western people when they witness the creetion of a church for the worship of God, if they could hear the music of the beautiful birds of that country joined in communion with the toiling of the church bell, they would they shrink from the duty that God has imposed on them?

The congregation then sung "Maranatha"—

tion. Souls will be redeemed by their exertions, and should they shrink from the duty that God has imposed on them?

The congregation then sung "Maranatha"—

Christ is coming! Let creation
Bid her grouns and travail cease;
Let the glorious proclamation
Hope restore, and faith increase—
Maranatha!

Come, thou blessed Prince of Peace!

The Rev. Mr. SKINNER then addressed the meeting. He began by saying that his remarks would be contined to one subject—"The similarity between the Japanese and Roman Catholic religions." In this country, where the church is separate from the government, the schools in which, not many years ago, the Bible and other holy books were learned and read, have now nothing to do with religion; but this country could not stand without religion; therefore, if the government will not aid religion, therefore, if the government will not aid religion, therefore, if the government will not aid religion, therefore, lift the government will not aid religion, therefore, lift the government will so were heavy, and unless they are sustained by the people of their churches, religion, fidelity, and holiness, will be routed out by paganism and infidelity. The responsibility on the church was a great one, and unless they were faithful to their duty, this happy country will soon be no more. He then urged upon them the necessity of rissing funds to support their Christian societies, which were numerous in the city.

A cellection was then taken up to defray the expenses of the association for the ensuing year.

The "Doxclogy" was then sung by the congregation, after which the benediction was pronounced by the pastor, and the meeting separated.

Stock Sales.

Sicck Sales.

Prill Addition.

Sicck Sales.

Prill Addition.

Prill Addition.

Prill Addition.

Prill Addition.

Prill Addition.

Prill Board - \$400 Reading RR Mort 8 s., 43, 63; 12,000 Reading RR 6 s., 70, 85, 89; 1000 do., 89; 1400 Lehigh 6 s., 70, 88, 52, 500 do., cash, 68;; 1200 Cam & Amb RR 6 s., 83, 99; 1605 Termsessee Coupon 5 s., 505; 500 City RR 6 s., 85, 108; 1000 do. 88, 108; 200 do., 80, 108; 300 do., 82, 108; 300 do., 82, 108; 200 do., 80, 108; 200 de., 80, 108;

Ametrilian Affaire.

ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE AGAINST THE DEMENTION OF SAILORS—THE GOLD FIELDS MANAGEMENT BILL.

[From the Washington Union, April 22.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, April 22. 1883.]

The following abstract of the provisions of the Gold
Fields Regulation bill, passed by the Legislative Council
of Now South Wales, and also a bill for preventing desertion and other misconduct of resumen belonging to foreign
ahips, transmitted to this department by J. H. Williams,
Eaq, in charge of the United States Consulate at Sydney,
are published for general information:—

An Act for more suffectually preventing desertion and other macconduct of seame belonging to foreign ships. Assessed the state of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

It fany seams a belonging to any foreign ship or vessel shall, whilst such ship shall be in any port, harbor, roadstead, or river of this colony, or otherwise within the limits thereof, casert therefrom, or otherwise abscond or such as the state of the colony of otherwise ships of the fact of such desertion, absconding, or absence from duty, to issue his warrant for the apprehension of such seaman and thereupon either to deal with such astaman as the disposal of the consul, vice consul, or other consular officer or agent of the nation or State to which seaman as the disposal of the consul, vice consul, or other consular officer or agent of the nation or State to which such ship shall belong, or a sighe request of such consul, which he may belong.

The act decrees that descrition, disobedience, and combination shall, upon conviction, be punished as follows:—

For descrition from the ship to which he helongs, a period of twelve weeks for the first offence, and a period of sake months for a second or subsequent descrition.

For will'ul disobedience to any lawful command of such master or other officer of such ship, a period of four weeks.

For continued wilful disobedience to such lawful commands, or for continued wilful neglect of his duty as a seaman of such ship, a period of fevelve weeks.

For continued wilful disobedience to such lawful commands, or for continued wilful neglect of his duty as a seaman of such ship, a period of twelve weeks.

For continued wilful disobedience to such lawful commands, or for continued wilful disobedience to such lawful commands, or for eventual continued to the such as a seaman of such ship, and the such as a seaman of the ship to which he belongs to discover the continued of the colony of the ship to which he belongs to discover the continued of the colony of the ship to the such ship to the ship to the

able from residents on private lands not directly engaged in mining.

Clause 8. Foreigners to pay twice the amount of fees and royalities taken from British rubjects, and any alien obtaining any license otherwise than in accordance with this clause, such license to be deemed bad, and veid, ab initio, and may be proceeded against under subsequent provisions of the act.

Clause 9. Only half the license fee to be payable after the 15th day of any month.

Clause 10. The Governor and Executive Council empowered to impose a license of £25 on persons applying for quarts veins and tracts of surfierous lands, and the like fee upon the renewal of any such application, such fees to be both payable in advance at the time such application is locked; to be returned if such application be

plication is lodged; to be returned if such a

for quartz veius and tracts of auriterous lands, and the like ice upon the renewal of any such application, such fees to be both payable in advance at the time such application is ledged; to be returned if such application be not granted.

Clause 11. Commissioners may permit persons to cut tunnels, races, &c., without the payment of any license fee, provided they find security for the payment of the usual royalty on all the gold procured in the coarse of such works; and persons engaged in such works, and exempted from the payment of fees on them, who shall dig or work for gold otherwise, to be subject to double the ordinary penatics, and to all the forfeitures in the act.

Clause 12. No license or lease to be granted to any person who shall not satisfactorily certify to the commissioners that he has been duly discharged from his last place of service, and that he is not then under any continuing contract, or hired service or apprenticeship.

Clause 13. Commissioners to determine the extent and position of claims within their respective districts.

Clause 14. Licensed holders of claims to be deemed in law to be the owners of them, except as against her Majesty, and all gold found on such claims to be deemed in law to be the owners of them, except as against her Majesty, and all gold found on such claims to have power to transfer to any qualified or licensed person; such assignment or transfer to be certified to the resident commissioner, and an entry to be made of the same, for which a fee of ten shiflings shall be made.

Clause 16. Persons holding licenses or leases, who may be convicted of felony or misdemennor, or of being idle and disorderly persons, or of being rogues and vagabonds, unlawfully selling spirituous or rermented liquors, or of keeping gambling or disorderly houses, to forfeit their licenses; but no summary conviction for a common assault to subject the party convicted to the penalty and ion feiture imposed by this enactment.

Clause 17 imposes penalties as follows: All persons who, after the ex

or digging for gold.

Clause 25. That any justice of the peace may issue a warrant, on sufficient information, or any person suspected of offending against the act, or, at his own discretion, a summons, in the first instance, and may take sufficient bail for his due appearance before him.

Clause 26. Commissioners to determine complaints of encroachments in a summary way, and to award reasonable costs to the successful party; and if the complaint of encroachment be substantiated, the trespass of the parties, their goods and implements, to be removed by the commissioner or his assistants, and any serson resisting them to be liable to a penalty not exceeding £20.

Clause 27. Persons holding a lease or license authorizing them to mise or dig for gold on payment of a royalty, and who may defraud her Majesty of any portion of the royalty reserved in his lease or license, or shall conceal gold found by him, or falsify his accounts, to be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, together with all officers and servants of such licensed person who may knowingly be concerned in such fraud.

Clause 28. Fersons counterfeiting licenses, or personaling licenced persons, to be subject to a penalty of not less than £10 nor more than £50.

Clause 29. The act not to abridge or control, except by express words or necessary or obvious implication, the royal percogative, or the authority of commissioners.

Usame 50. Commissioners in respect of gold mines and fields to have like powers over private lands as over the waste lands of the crown.

Clause 31. That in default of payment of penalties, the offender be imprisoned with or without hard labor or

Reids to have like powers over payment of penalties, the clause 31. That is default of payment of penalties, the offender be imprisoned with or without hard labor, or kept to hard labor on the roads or public works for a period of two months, if the penalty do not exceed £5; for four months if the penalty be above £5 and under £15, and over £12 awayes a penalty be above £5 and under £15.

Clause 22. That no form al information needs to be filed for any smally, he., "near the act; that the information shall be a competent wh. "eas; that no information shall be quashed for want of for.", or be removable by any person into the Supreme Court.

Clause 33. That all actions for things do." in the execution of the act, by any Justice or Commiss. Joner, or their assistants, shall be brought within three ments. If the act committed, and one month's notice be given to defendant; and if notice shall have been made to the plaintiff of sufficient amends before a trial, or the money paid into court, damages shall not be recovered, and the defendant be entitled to costs.

Clause 34. That in this act the words mixing and digging shall mean any mode whereby the soil, earth, rock, or stone shall be disturbed, carried, carted, worked, &c., for the purpose of obtaining gold, provided that nothing in the act shall be construed to prevent any preliminary search or examination, commonly called prospecting; and that the term British subject shall include all subjects of the British crown, by birth or naturalization, or under any certificate granted under the 11th Victoria, No. 39.

Clause 35. That the act shall take effect from and after the 1st February, 1853, and continue in force until the end of 1854.

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.

he end of 1854.

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.

We have received a file of the Empire up to the 7th of

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.

We have received a file of the Empire up to the 7th of January.

Private letters by the Chaseley give the following report on the state of the country:—

Immigration continues, and the country is in a flourishing state, the mines yield more than ever, with a decided prospect of its continuance, but, against all expectations, the growth and the clip of the woul has increased, and large quantities of this staple of the country are daily shipping.

Neither the price of flour has realized the expectations of speculators, and a small parcel arrived in the Chaseley, having been bought at Liverpool at 26s, per barrel, has been sold at 18s, in Sidney. The market price is £18 per ton, equal to \$9 for 200 lb. bags of Chill.

In consequence of the large immigration, laborers are plentiful, though at high prices.

The Empire contains little or nothing of importance; everything is going on well and in good order, and no disturbances in the mines are mentioned.

The rate at which the Australian colonies are progressing and are likely to progress is shown in a strking manner by some statements in a Sidney paper. The revenue of the Australias for one quarter of a year, with less than 500,000 inhabitants, amounted to £812,000, giving for the four quarters of the year £3,248,000. At the present rate of progression, it is estimated that the revenue for the year now running will be double the above sum, or £6,496,000.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM AUSTRALIA.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM AUSTRALIA.

The following letter is from a compositor from this city, who left last summer for the golden land of Australia. Its statements may be of service to those—and particularly printers—who contemplate a journey to that far off land with the idea of bettering their condition:

MELBOURNE, Nov. 15, 1852.

* * * You are aware that we sailed from New York on the idea of Laly. We arrived here on the 14th.

York on the 3d of July. We arrived here on the 14th October, all in good health, only having had one death October, all in good health, only having had one death on the voyage. Six emigrant ships came up by the same tide, having altogether about 3,000 passengers. * * Immediately upon landing I looked out for a boarding-house, but met with no success, as every place was as full as it could be, and thousands of people were living in tents in and about the city. However, I wandered a mile or two out of town, and contrived to get into a shed full as it could be, and thousands of people were living in tents in and about the city. However, I wandered a mile or two out of town, and contrived to get into a shed at the moderate rent of £2 2s. per week. * * * * There are but two newspapers in the place, and two job. bing offices. [The writer was lucky enough to get a situation on a daily paper shortly after arriving, and considers it a plese of good fortune most "unaccountable."] Our paper pays 2s. 6d. per 1,000 ens, and 2s. 6d. per hour, or £6 per week (\$30). I can earn as many pounds here as I could dollars in New York. There is not another paper, however, that pays so high a price, and we have to labor under many disadvantages. We have no water and no gas. There are quite as many compositors walking about the streets idle as there are employed. Thousands of poor creatures land in this city with scarcely five dollars to blees themselves, and by the time they have had a few meals they are without a farthing. Nearly all my fellow passengers went to the diggings, and several have returned quite discouraged. They say those who are there are barely making their expenses, and that two things are indispensably necessary—capital and a proper knowledge of mining. I have received letters from several parties at the mines; they all tell the same tale, and all are anxious to leave the diggings and follow other pursuits. There are, no doubt, many opportunities in this city at present for a man of capital and enterprise, but one without either had better remain at home. Wages have been very good, but are now decreasing on account of the vast influx of people, and we are expecting every day to hear of our wages being lowered. On the other hand, provisions are the same price now they were a month since. Bread is £a. 6d. per pound loaf; flour, £47 per ton; potatoes, £15 per ton; egg. 4d and 6d. apiece; appless, Is. 6d. per pound. I have tasted nothing in the shape of vegetables, except potatoes, since I arrived in the colony; I heard that 5s. was asked for a cabbage. A

The ship Parans, Capt. Langston, arrived yesterday from Buenos Ayres, whence she sailed on the 24th of

the United States ship Jamestown, Capt. Downing, was at Buenos Ayres—officers and crew all well.

The British Packet of the 19th of February contains

The British Packet of the 19th of February contains the following:—

ANOTHER APPARENT REVERSE.

The defeat of Colonel Rosss y Belgrano infused new life and vigor into the cause of the capital; and we are not without hopes that the sorry episode of the steamer Merced may operate in the same way. Our present information is confined to the following official cocuments:—

BUENDS AYRES, Feb. 18, 1852.

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE NAVAL FORCES OF THE PROVINGE TO THE UNDER SECRETARY OF THE MINISTRY OF WAR AND MARINE, PEROR R. RODRIGUEZ:—

Having received news of the capture of the national war steamer La Merced, according to declarations taken in the captain of the port's office, from the sugineer of the steamer Manuelita, proceeding from Colonia, the undersigned has the honor of forwarding to you the instructions given to the commander of said steamer, that you may be pleased to submit them to the knowledge of His Excellency.

The undersigned assuredly deplores this occurrence, on account of the impressions it may produce on the public mind, but in his opinion it does not diminish an iota the power with which he rections, in the forces still under his command, for triumphing, and causing the legal institutions of the province to be respected.

It is, therefore, my opinion that the affair be treated without reserve, giving it publicity as early as possible, in its true colors

God preserve the Under Secretary many years!

FLORIANO ZUROWSKI.

God preserve the Under Secretary many years!

in its true colors

God preserve the Under Secretary many years!

FLORIANO ZUROWSKI.

COPY OF THE INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN TO THE COMMANDER OF THE STRUCTIONS GIVEN TO THE COMMANDER OF YOU will start with the vessel under your command, as soon as possible, for Colonia, for the purpose of seizing two Argentine schooners, the names of which are unknown—the one an American hull, and the other of Brazilian build, formerly rigged as a pilot boat.

You must conceal as far as possible your departure, setting sail from this port during the present night, availing yourself of your practical acquaintance with the banks, regulating your reactions as always to keep in shallow water, to serve you as a defence in case of an unexpected attack by the enemy. Should you have to retreat to Buenos Ayres, do not engage in a combat, except in a rafe and certain case; and should you bring the prizes in tow, and be unable to saw them, sink them and endeavor to gain the banks for your safe return.

BUNNOS AYRES, February 16, 1852.

CORRISNITES.

In a movement headed by Colonel Caceres, Sr. Pujol had been deposed, and Don Luis Mollina named Governor Proprietary in his place. This change is likely to thwart the plans of Urquiza more than all the assicable mediations talked of.

Numberless reports have been in circulation as to the

tions talked of.

Numberless reports have been in circulation as to the
movements of the latter; but it appears that down to the
12th he had not moved from his Estancia of San Jose, and
that his forces showed little disposition to obey his
citation.

that his forces showed fittle disposition to over all citation.

The operations of the siege during the week have been confined to deaultory guerillas. This being the anniverary of the triumphal entry of the grand allied liberating army, comething more formal was expected; but, like the 3d of February, it has only served to show their importance.

MARKETS.

BUENOS AYRES EXCHANGE, Feb. 19.—Spanish dollars and petacons, 2½; patriot doubloons, 340; Spanish do. 341; bills on England, per doubloon, 65s. Currency, per dol., 25 16d.; do. Montevideo, 1½ prem; France, per doubloon, 85c., United States, do., par; Rio Janeiro, 1 a 1½ per cent premium. The highest price of patriot doubloons during the week, 310; the lowest, 321. Highest rate or exchange on England during the week, 65s. per oz.; lowest, 55s. ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA .- The St. Paul Minne

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.—The St. Paul Minnesotian furnishes a very interesting article on the growth of that flourishing town, which is only four years old. Tae buildings number as follows:—

Iwellings offices, and shops.

Manufactories and business houses.

70
Churches.

9
Hotels.

4
School houses, public and private.

4
Court house and jail.

2
Capitol.

MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

Port of New York, April 94, 1853.

Ship Yorktown (pht), Bradish, London and Portsmeuth, March 22, with 485 passengers, to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Ship Abby Blanchard (of Yarmouth, Me), Harding, Livepool, 36 days, with 223 passengers, to Nesmith & Sons. March 26, lat 29 50, lon 47, lost overboard John Wheeler, seaman, a native of Boston; April 19, lat 40 41, lon 65 30, loat overboard Joseph Bacon, seaman, a native of Yarmouth, Me. The AB has experienced heavy westerly gales most of the passenger.

Ship Agenoria (Rc), Wilson, Dublin, 35 days, with 230 passengers, to order.

Ship St Nicolas, Bragdon, Havre, 32 days, with 335 passengers, to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Harold Hasfarger (Nor), Harris, Shields, 45 days, to order.

Bark Lucinda (of Bath), Smith, Clenfuegos, 20 days, to master. No date, 25 miles SE of Clenfuegos, 19 days, to master. No date, 25 miles SE of Clenfuegos, 19 days, to master. No date, 25 miles SE of Clenfuegos, 20 days, to master. No date, 25 miles SE of Clenfuegos, 19 days, to Mark Lura, Bemis, Havana, 10 days, to Moses Taylor & Co.

Bark Kate Lincoln, ———, Clenfuegos, to John M Smith & Co.

Bark Brunette (cf Belfast), McGrath, Cardenas, 9 days,

master. No date, 25 miles Eg of Clentuegos light, spoke Br brig Victor, of Halitax, from Jamaica, bound in. Bark Kate Lincoln, ——, Clenfuegos, to John M Smith & Co.

Bark Brunette (cf Belfast), McGrath, Cardenas, 9 days, to R P Buck.

Bark Milford, Horton, Eavannah, 7 days, to Dunham & Dimon.

Bark Isabella (of Charleston), Humphreys, Charleston, 4 days, to Dunham & Dimon.

Brig Themis (Br), Kavanagh, Glargow, 54 days, to order.

Brig Chas De Wolfe (Br), Card, Glargow, 54 days, to order.

Brig Errico Josede (Port), Proche, Madeira, 30 days, with 20 passengers, to Depau & Seal.,

Brig Jamas Freeman (Br), Cooper, Newcastle, 78 days, to order. Has experienced very severe weather on the passage; lost foretopmast and foretopgallant mast, with sards and salis, split sails, and received other damage.

Brig Gand Turk (Br), King, Bristol, E, 43 days, with 10 passengers, to order.

Brig Gand Turk (Br), King, Bristol, E, 43 days, to Eschevelira & Co.

Brig Fand Turk (Br), King, Bristol, E, 43 days, to Eschevelira & Co.

Brig Washington (of Harpswell), Dunning, Cardenas, 11 days, to master.

Brig Govern Commenced Brown, Cardenas, 11 days, to master.

Brig R Haskins (of Bangor), Snow, Sagua la Grande, 10 days, to Grinnell, Mintura & Co.

Brig Washington (of Porthard), Knowiton, Sagua la Grande, 11 days, Goodhue & Co.

Brig Wanderer (of Bath), Mooers, Guayama, 10 days, to Grinnell, Mintura & Co.

Brig Wanderer (of Bath), Mooers, Guayama, 10 days, to master.

Brig Wanderer (of Bath), Mooers, Guayama, 10 days, to master.

Brig Wanderer (of Bath), Mooers, Guayama, 10 days, to master.

Schr Hotander Michell (three masted), Blackinton, Fajardo, PR, 12 days, to Maitland & Pheips. April 20, 143 52 50 nr 5, spoke brig R Patterson, from St Mary's for Portland.

Schr Benorter (of Bocksport), Ginn, Clenfuegos, 18 days, to Harmiton Bros.

Schr Hotander Gross, Guayama, 10 days.

Schr Hotander Gross, Guayama, 2 days.

Schr Hotander, Frink, Washington, 6 days.

Schr Hotander, Frink, Washington, 6 days.

Schr Bort, Frink, Washington, 6 days

One ship, unknown.

Wind during the day, NE, with rain. [BY THE SANDY HOOK MAGNETIC TREBGRAPH.]
THE HIGHLANDS, April 24—6 PM.
There is nothing in sight but a brig off the Highlands
with no signal.
Wind moderate, from east, weather clear.

Wind moderate, from east, weather clear.

Michael Suip Netunnals

Chipper Suip Netunnals**

Reversals**

Bark Express, arr 23d, reports, April 16, lat 23 30, lon 70 20, spoke bark Sarah Bridge, from New Orleans for Havre, 11 days out, who reported that one of the seamen had stabled the second mate badly, in three places, a few hours previously.

Bre Bark Diana, from Shields, arrived Thursday last, has lost bulwarks, sais split, damaged longboat and galley, &c, having experienced nothing but heavy gales from 5W to NW. April 1, lat 41 21, lon 57 47, spoke Br brig Fanny, of Halifax, hence for Oporto.

Bre Bre Fauric, from Nassau, brings the captain, mate, and six seamen home, from the wrecked brig Martha Jane, of Portland, lately lost on Abacca. The following are their names:—Capt Forster, Thomas Clare, mate, Albert Coombe, C Sullivan, C Smith, W W Higgins, Wm Wright, and Gee E Howde.

Telegraphic Marine Reports. Arrived—Brig Eliza Burgess, San Juan, Caba, 11th inst-left barks Alexina, for NYo;k, 14 days; Ravea, Louisa & Caroline, and brig Azores, for do, unc.
Also arr, barks Georgiana, Baltimore; Solomon Eaton, Matanzas; steamer Penobscott, Philadelphia.

Herald Marine Correspondence.

PHLADRIPHIA, April 24—4 PM.

Arrived.—Ship Valparaiso, Smith, NBedford; bark Gem, Nickerson, Boston; achrs Boston, Knight, Calais; Elliot, Buckaloo, Providence; C H Hale, Gilkey, NBedford; Mary Groton, Geyer. NYork; Hope W Gandy, Jeffrey, NBedford; J L Bowman, Wooster, Eastport; Daniel F Willett, Smith, NLondon; steamers John Marshall, Clark, NYork; America, Vorden, NBedford.

ca, Vorden, NBedford.

Cleared—Steamship City of New York' Matthews, Boston; barks Irma, Nobre, Maracaibo; Veneznela, Wilson, Laguayra; Velocity, Taylor; Elk, Harding, and Selah, Atkins, Boston; St Andrew, Patten, Montevideo; briga Mary, H. Crowell, Boston; H. D Pook (Nor), Longsbard, Belfast, Ire; Patrick Henry, Lofland, Barbadoes; Myra, Hall, Boston; schra Mary Gordon, Myers, do; Geo Brook*, Stetson, Portland; Calota, Norton, Boston; Hallowell, Arey, Portland; M. Marcy, Willetts, NYork; Geo Hoffman, Marcy, Boston.

Disasters, &c.

Ship Charlotte Reed. Elwell, from Liverpool, which put into Fayal, leaky, Dec 31, arrived below Bath 22d inst.

SCHE MARTHA JANE (of Fortland), Foster, from Savannah for New Orleans, with a cargo of rice, went ashore on the night of the 27th of March, in Stranger's Key (Bahamas), and became a total wreck. Capt Foster and mate came passengers on the Br brig Pacific, from Abaco, arrived at this port yesterday.

SCHE ALQUISZAR, of St George, in ballast, bound to Virginia, was the vessel before reported ashore on the West Chop, Holmes' Hole. She was got off Thursday morning, apparently without damage, and was riding at her anchors.

anchors.

SCHR ADVENT, from Jacksonville for Boston, with lumber, put into Savannah 20th inst, to repair, having sprung aleak in heavy weather.

Notice to Mariners.

Notice to Mariners.

NORWAY AND BALTIC LIGHTS.

NEW YORK, April 18, 1853.

I enclose for publication a list of the Norway, Cattegat and Baltic Lights, recently prepared with great care, by the agent of the underwriters at Elshore. Alterations in some of the lights have been made within a short time, and are not to be found on the charts. The information will be valuable to shipmasters.

ELLWOOD WALTER,
Secretary Board of Underwriters.

Secretary Board of Underwriters.

Secretary Board of Underwriters.

CATHEGAT AND NORWAY LIGHTS.

Cronburg, a fixed light.
Nakkehead, two fixed lights.
Hesselo, a revolving light.
Forenas, a revolving light on the island, and a fixed floating light en Knoben. (When the lightship is not on the station there is a fixed light, besides the revolving on Anholt Island.)

Lassee channel, a fixed floating light, 57 deg 12% NL, and 10 deg 41% EL from Greenwich. The light consists of nine lamps round the mast, 30 feet over the surface of the sea; removed from 1st January to 1st March.

Trindel, a fixed floating light, removed from 21st December to 1st March.

Trindel, a fixed floating light, removed from 21st December to list March.
Hirtsholm Island, a revolving light.
Scaw, a fixed light.
Hantsholm, a revolving light.
The Coll. a revolving light.
Morap Tange, a fixed light.
Niddingen, two fixed lights.
Winga, afixed light.
Salo, or Hallo, a revolving light, reverberates nine times
every four minutes.

very four minutes.

Marstrand, a revolving light, reverberates six times

Marstrand, a revolving light, reverberates six times every four minutes.
Farder, a fixed light
Jomfruland, a revolving light.
Torungerne, two fixed lights.
Oxo,
Lindesnas,
Lister,
Hvidingno,
Light on Marko, near the Naze of Norway, has been extinguished.
CHANGE IN THE LINE OR LIGHTHOUSES BETWEEN CHRISTIANSAND AND STAVENGER, COAST OF NORWAY.
In the course of the summer 1853 a considerable change will take place in the line of lighthouses on the coast of Norway, between Christiansand and Stavenger, in consequence of which the lights of Hvidingso, Oxo, Lindesnas, and Gunnarshoug or Lister will be extinguished, the first at sunrise on the last of June, 1853—in accordance with which notice is given that:

1. The stove must live of lighthouses will be relighted in

ANDER RELIEF TO A DECEMBER

the course of the summer, as seen as the below mentioned changes will have been finished.

2. The intended changes are as follows:—

1. One—Longitude, 58 deg. 6 min. 35 see. Rest from Greenwich; latitude, 58 deg. 2 min. 25 see. North; confixed light with a flash every fourth minute, second order, to be sitered into one fixed light; second order. Height above the level of the see, 135 feet; visible at a distance of eighteen or twenty English miles.

2. Lindennes—Longitude 7 deg. 58 min. North. One coal light, to be altered into one revolving light, with a flash every minute; first order. Height above the level of the see, 153 feet; visible at a distance of twenty-two or twenty-four English miles.

3. Lister—Longitude, 6 deg. 32 min. 15 sec. Last from Greenwich; latitude, 58 deg. 5 min. 20 sec. North. One revolving light, with a flash every minute, second-order, to be altered into three fixed lights; second order. Height above the level of the see. 125 feet; visible at a distance of eighteen or twenty English miles.

4. Hvidingso—Longitude, 5 deg. 25 min. East from Greenwich; latitude, 59 deg. 4 min. North. One stationary coal light, to be altered into see fixed light withe flash every fourth minute; second order. Height above the level of the sea, 140 feet; visible at a distance of twenty or twenty two English miles.

SEMARKS ON THE "LAPSAND," (OURLING THE WINTER ERASON.)

During the winter, when the regular seamark and bueys, on account of the season, are taken away, the same will be replaced with the following seamarks:—

1. On the middle of the east side of the "Lapsand,"

One beacon, with a red pole and one broom, instead of the present beacon with need pole and one broom, instead of the present beacon, with a red pole and one broom, instead of the present beacon, with a red pole and one broom, instead of the present beacon with need light.

One beacon with a striped pole and one broom, instead of the present beacon with need with the lab karch.

Stevens Head, a revolving light.

Accona, a fixed light.

Hous

Memel, a fixed light.
Lyserort, a revolving light.
Swarverort, a fixed light.
Domernas, two fixed lights.
Rune, a fixed light.
Riga, two fixed lights.

Runo, a used lights.

Swidter of the light of second class, with stationary flame and a floating light with two lanterns, laying 28.8 W. ½ W. from the lighthouse in 6.7 fathoms water, removed from December 21 to March I.

Ystad, a fixed light.

Bornholm, a fixed light, on the north point of the island. Christianso, a revolving light on the Castle.

The Outelippers, a revolving light.

Cland, an improved lentile light of second class, with stationary flame, on the S. point of the island, and a fixed light on the N. point.

Gotland, a revolving light on Hoborg peint, S. ead of the island; a fixed light on Ostergarnsholm, and a revelving light on Faro, N. E. of the island.

Land-ort, a revolving light.

Gronsker, a fixed light.

Soderarm, a revolving light.

Lagakar, a fixed light.

The buoys and beacons in the Cepenhagen grounds are removed from December 21 to March 1.

Filsand, a revolving light.

Filsand, a revolving light.

removed from December 21 to March 1.

GULF OF FINLAND.

Filsand, a revolving light.
Dagerort, a fixed light.
Odensholm, a fixed light.
Surep-Odde, a fixed light.
Nargo, a revolving light.
Reval, two fixed light.
Reval, two fixed light.
Reval, two fixed light.
Narwa, a fixed light.
Narwa, a fixed light.
Narwa, a fixed light.
Narwa, a fixed light.
Sodan, a fixed light.
Nounce I land, a fixed light.
Loudon Chest, a fixed light.
Solar, a fixed light.
Solar, a fixed light.
Loudon Chest, a fixed light.

FINLAND COAST. Uto, a fixed light.
Hango, a revolving light.
Ronskar, a fixed light.
Glosholm, a revolving light.

Bark Byron, Titus, from Providence for Matanzas, 18th inst, lat 28 18, lon 75.

Brig Mary Ann, Lewis, from Baltimore for Madeirs, 31st inst, lat 37, lon 74 0.

Schr G W Pickering, Parker, hence for Cardenas, 18th inst, lat 34, lon 74.

Whalemen.

Below NBedford March 22, ship Lagoda, Tobey, from North Pacific ocean, last reported with 50 bbls sp 2400 do wh oil.

Arr at NLondon March 21, bark Tenedos, Middleton, North Pacific ocean, with about 2000 bbls wh oil.

SPOKEN-Bark Geo Washington, for NBedford, fall, 23d inst, off Montauk.

Bark Joseph Butler, of NB, March 3, lat 32 20 S, lon 49 30 W, with 325 bbls sp oil.

Burk Joseph Butler, of NB, Blarch 3, lat 32 20 S, lon 49 30 W, with 325 bils sp oil.

Foreign Ports.

Burnos Ayres—In port, March 3, ships Gondola, Atkins, from Nyork, arr Feb 20, unc; Chilo, Deshou, for Boston, ldg; barks Manto, Stimson, do, do; Manchester, Upton, for Salem, do; O J Hayes, Boauvais, for Nyork, do; El Dorado, Etchberger, for Baltimore, do; schr Arctic, Hunt, unc.

Sid 18th, brig Robert Wing, Nyork. Sid a few days previous, bark Juniata, Cheever, Nyork; brig Hilda Charlotte (Sw).

CARDENAS—In port April 14, barks Sarah B Hale, Crowher, for Portland, 6 days; Gen Taylor, Soule, for Nyork next day; and others.

FALARDO, PR.—No Am vessels in port April 12. Sid 6th, schr Melvins, Crabtree, Nyork.

GUATAMA In port April 14, brigs Rainbow, Thompson, for NHaven 2 days; Hudson (Br), for Philadelphia next day.

for NHaven 2 days; Hudson (Br), for Philadelphia hexeday.

MATANZAS—In port April 15. brig Abeona, Miller, for NYork, 2 days; and many others.

MARACARO—In port April 2, brig Cordelia, for NYork, idg; schr E S Penny, for do. 9 days.

SAGUA—In port abt April 16, barks Geo Henry, Pendleton; Vesta, Percy; Bangor, Fogg; John Bird, Bird; Grand Turk, Treworgy, and Pario, Kellock, all idg; "G F Wharton," just arr; Nara nessic, Lanpher, ready; brigs Beronda, Morten, from Wilmington, just arr; Eliza Merrithew, Griffen, hence; Sarsh W Cushing, Harris, ready; H W Moncure, Curtis, for Boston, do; schr Talbet, Chase, idg.

da. Morton, from Wilmington, just arr; Eliza Merrithem, Griffen, hence; Sarsh W Cushing, Harris, ready; H W Moncure, Curtis, for Boston, do; schr Talbat, Chase, ldg.

Horme Ports.

BALTIMORE—Arr April 22, bark Hiddey, Kent, Boston; brigs Penguin (Br). Bermuda. 10 days; Hebron (Br), Skaling. Windsor. NS; schrs Jacob Raymond, Bourae, NYork; Golden Rule, Malcom, NYork; Adelaide, Portland; General Worth, Phelps, Portland; Sarah, Moores, Mavanzas via Key West, where she put in in distress, as before reported; Memento, Hammond, NYork; Cantes, Johnson, NYork; steamer Nebraska, Cundiff, NYork. Cld schr Fair, Gillett, NYork.

EOSTOM—Arr April 23, ship Agnes, Scott, Liverpool, March 23; bark Elm, Taylor, Philadelphia; brig Taratine, Wyman, San Junn, Caba, 8th inst; schrs Juliette, Haker, Richmond, Va; Mary E Gage, Drisko; R J Mercer, Robinson; Joseph Potter, English; Copis, Sears; F W Hawkins, Hulse, and Mary Feavey. Stinson, Philadelphia; Rio Grande, Hix, and Willow, Dyas, NYork; steamers Admiral, Wood, St John, N B, via Eastport, Atlantic, Knight, Portland. Telegraphed ship Sciote, from Liverpool; bark Georgiona, from Baltimore; Br brig Tusket, Knight, Portland. Telegraphed ship Sciote, from Liverpool; bark Georgiona, from Baltimore; Br brig Tusket, Knight, Portland. Telegraphed ship Sciote, from Liverpool; bark Georgiona, from Baltimore; Br brig Tusket, Knight, Portland. Telegraphed ship Sciote, from Liverpool; bark Georgiona, from Baltimore; Br brig Tusket, From Ardrossan. Signal for one bark and two brigs. Cld ship Argonaut, Hale, Canton; barks Jas Cook, Wotton, Antwerp; Edw Cohen, Clark Kingston, Jamaica; Mercy Ellen, Stover, Havana; Glen, Waite, NOrleans; Celestia, Taylor, Baltimore, brigs J Nickerson, Nickerson, Ge, E Russell, Mayo, Jemarara; schrs Elvijah, Small, Savannah; Lillie Saunders, Somers, Wilmington, NC; Harvest, Wulliams, do; Madonna, Berry, do; C M Smith, Gould, Frederickburg; Chas B Halleck, Davis, Philadelphia; Thomas Fenner, Nikerson, do; Gazette, Crowell, do; steamer Chy of Boston, Clifford, Phila

Byers, West Indies.

DIGHTON—Arr April 20, schr T L Miller, Ediott, Alexandria. Sid 20th, schrs Roseius, Cook, NYork; 21st, Coleste, Trog.

FALL RIVER—Arr April 21, schrs Ophir, Baker, Philadelphis; 22d, schr Iram Smith, Crowell Alexandria, Passed up 22d, two schrs, reported to be the Helen Margrom Alexandria, and Herald, from Baltimore for Dighton. NEW ORLEANS—Arr April 16, ships Helen A Miller, Galt, Providence, Rl, via Havana; Norman, Holmes, Boston; Atlantic, Worth, NYork, Harriet, Otis, Havana; burk Saragossa, Farley, Philadelphia; brig B T Martin, French, Rio de Janeiro; schr L F Rogers, McNeil, Tampa Bay and St Marks; Time (Br), Kemp, Nassau, NP. Cld ships Richard Morse, Dinamore, Liverpool; Ellen Maris, Whitmore, Trieste; Galona, Leavitt, NYork; Saxony, Crowell, Boston; Korsuth, Percy, Boston; Caledonia Brander, Rowfand, Philadelphia; brig R Bingham, Hoffman, Baratarfa Bay; schrs Corah, Porter, Brazos Santiago; Venice, Behl, St Marks and Newport; Walter M. Tapkin, Pen-acola.

Towed to sea 10th, ships Salem, Hibernia, Wurtenn-burg, Franklin King; brigs Wm Clark, Brownaville; schrs Oregon; 13th, ship Excelsior; bark Alvarado.

NORFOLK—Arr April 21, schr Santee, Smith, NYork, Cld brig P R Curtis, Stover, Rochelle. Sid schrs Julia A. Mister, Halsey, NYork; Eliza Ann, Lowrey, Portsmouth, NEW BEDFORD—Arr April 22, beirs Ophir, Booker, N York; Rubison, Tilden, do.

ROCKLAND—Arr April 21, schrs Patriot, Backlin, N York, Redora, Rhoades, do; Ontario, Haskell do; 17th, schrs Superior, Merrill; Justina, Hewett; Sanate, Harden, and Only Son, Barrett, do; 20th, schrs Fhormas Hir, Hall, and Meridian, Hart, do. Sid 19th, schr Medora, Rhoades, do; Ontario, Haskell do; 17th, schrs Superior, Merrill; Justina, Hewett; Sanate, Harden, and Only Son, Barrett, do; 20th, schrs Fhomas Hir, Hall, and Meridian, Hart, do. Sid 19th, schr Medora, Rhoades, do; 20th, bark Harriet and Martha, Elms, NOrleans; schrs onville for Boaton, (see Disasters). Cld Br bark Hurrell, Dodd, Liverpool.

Passengers Arrived.
HAVANA-Bark Lyra-J Marshall, John Indot, Ignating